lurking around the Seneca street freight house lighting matches. It looked as though the fellow intended to set the building on fire. and that he was trying to do it. The soldier ordered him to go away. The fellow would not do it. After giving him plenty of warning the soldier threatened to shoot. The threat had no effect and the soldier fired. He missed his mark, but the man ran off.

The next shot was fired by a policeman. It was near the headquarters of the Tenth Regiment. The policeman saw three men acting suspiciously near a railroad building. He ordered them to go away, but they did not obey. The policeman thought he saw them attempt to set fire to the building, and he ordered them to surrender. They ran off. He yelled after them to stop or he would shoot. They paid no attention to him, and he drew his revolver and fired after them. The shot struck one of the men in the leg and brought him to earth. All

three were arrested then.

There were the usual number of switches turned to-day by the strikers or their friends. and the usual number of attempts were made to wreck trains on the several roads. None of the attempts were successful. Some one threw a switch at the west end of the New York Central depot at 0.30 last night, causing a collision of two empty passenger trains. One coach was derailed and nearly overturned, and the platforms of several coaches were smashed. Whether the switch was thrown with malicious intent or was done by accident has not yet

been learned. The apparent defeat of the strikers on the Lake Shore, Central, Eric, and Lehigh Valley road did not deter the yardmen in the Western New York and Pennsylvania yards from going out this afternoon when their employers it sisted on their handling New York Central freight which came to them in the regular course of business. It was about ? o'clock this afternoon when a train of New York Central ears was breked into the Western New York and cats was breeked into the western New York and Pennsylvania yard. The switchmen whose duty it was to handle it talked a little while with each other, and then they flatly refused to turn a switch. The yardmaster talked and argued with them. They said "No," emphatically. Division Superintendent Dabrie was they said. phatically. Division Superintendent Dabrie was then sent for. "You must handle this freight," he said to them. We will not handle a pound of it," answered

of the mon. I say you must. I order you as your em-ver to handle this train." repeated Mr. plover to handle this training the mon.
Datirie.
"We will not handle it," repeated the mon.
"Yery well, then. You are discharged," said the Superintendent.
There

The switchmen went up through the yards and called off all the men at work. There were nine day crews of these men cach. As they went through the yard they went between all the cars and pulled out the coupling pins, so that not a complete train was left. They were in an ugly meed and they blackguarded the yardmaster and the superintendent and made threats as they went out. They stayed about the yard, just off the company's property, until time for the night men to go to work, and then they induced five of the night crews to join them in the strike. That made forty-two men out altogether. The railroad officials sent to military headquarters at about dusk and get 100 soldlers to come and guard the yards. There was no disorder there last night.

Superintendent Dabrie when seen to-night

last night.
Superintendent Dabrie when seen to-night

surri the yards. There was no disorder there last night.

Superintendent Dabrie when seen to-night said: "Our men had no grievance; we were giving them all the money they asked, and they had to work only ten hours a day. We have discharged thom all.

"When will you have men to take their places?" asked the reporter.

"Maybe to-night and maybe not till morning." he said. "We will have them then certainly, and there will be no delay at all in our work. The company has been expecting something of the kind over since the beginning of the strike, and, as I said, they have men already hired and in Buffalo."

The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad is a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. This is the first of the strike to touch the Pennsylvania system. There are stories around to-night that the men on the Pitts-burgh. Rochester and Buffalo road have refused to handle Central freight and that they struck at II o'clock. When a SUN reporter visited the yards the men wore still at work.

Another delegation of Buffalo strikers went to Niagara Falis this morning. They had been there on Sunday afternoon, and had pulled the pins from between all the cars in the Erie yard at Suspension Bridge. Their spite still seemed to be against the Erie. The delegation went into the Erie yards and tried to stop a train load of men who were being drawn over to the bridge.

There was one man on this train who sat en the tall end of a flat car unsuspicious of danger. Some of the strikers caught this man by the elothing and pulled him off the car. Then they set upon him and beat him until he was almost unconscious.

The assault was witnessed by a number of men at work in the yards. They called for the police, but before any

rosted.
All the larger railroads have been running out more than the usual quantity of freight to-day to make up for lost time, and are having no difficulty in linding men to do their work, although the strikers still continue to make trouble by interfering with the new switch-

men. The Erie has had the most trouble to-day

The Erie has had the most trouble to-day. Their tracks are entirely unguarded from the station to Senera street crossing, a distance of nearly two miles, running through the toughest part of the city. A workman's train going to the East Buffalo passenger station was stoned while going through this district his afternoon, and later on the strikers held un a locomotive and one car near the Erie Ice House at the Smith street crossing.

The car was in charge of Charles Munger, and was taken out to get a load of ice. There were no guards on it. The car reached the ice house in safety, out its arrival was observed by the strikers, a crowd of whom soon gathered, about thirty in number.

When the car was loaded Munger and a trainman started forward to turn the switch shead. They were driven back by a shower of stones. Then the strikers turned their attention to the locomotive with such good aim that in a very few moments nothing breakable shout the engine was left unbroken except the engineer's head, which was preserved intact by the owner putting it under a seat.

In the mannium Munger and his companion had run to a telephone near and telephoned to the Erie officers for help. Before help from that quarter arrived a train carrying some of the officials of the road and a number of the employees came from the other direction.

They wont to the rescue of the besieged engine, turned the switch, and amid curses and threats from the strikers released the engine rwas slightly hurt by a stone. In consequence of this occurrence Superintendent Brunn of the Erie workmen at Black Rock compinin of inadequate protection there, and say that they will not work another day until the militater will not work another day u

The Frie workmen at black nock complaint of inadequate protection there, and say that they will not work another day until the military force is increased, having been thoroughly frightened by the threats of the strikers, In spite of these drawbacks, the Frie sent outlies in freight trains to-day, and one cattle train.

train.

We are receiving and sending out all freight as usual, said Superintendent Brunn, and we have enough men to run the road, with proper protection. Unless we felt sure of our selves we would not dare to send out any lively and wa sent out a big outile train this. stock, and we sent out a big cattle train this afternoon. Moreover, we sent it by way of

Waverly."
The Central reports 207 cars sent out from the Ohio and Green street stations to-day.
"We have run out more freight to-day than any day since the strike, and will send still more to-morrow," said Superintendent

Rossiter.

The Lehigh also is filling all orders. "We are running on schedule," said General Superintendent Bonzane, "and you may say that we have had more applications for places than we need, and have sent some of them to the Lake Shore, which is short of men."

At the Lackawanna offices the officials were not inclined to talk, saying that they did not wish to say anything for publication.

THE SITUATION OF THE STRIKE.

It Will End Very Soon if Other Organizations Do Not Join the Switchman, BUFFALO, Aug. 22.-Midnight marks the close of the tenth day of the switchmen's strike, and though the refusal of the western New York and Pennsylvania mon this afternoon to handle freight received from the Central was emphasized by sixty-five men quitting work, it is not believed that much in-

creased vitality in the strike is shown by this action. No one expects Grand Master Sweeper to officially order the strike off until after the conference of the chiefs of the leading orders. which will be held to-morrow, or as soon as those he has invited have had time to reach this city. The switchmen's effort has been a failure for several days, and is so regarded by

impartial observers. A general strike of all the allied organiza tions of railroad employees is, therefore, the one and only conundrum to be solved, and if a negative decision is reached the strike of 1802 will vanish from view as a factor of interest to

Beyond the daily instances of malicious an- will be plenty for a few days. First's West 14th at.—41s.

noyance to which the men now busy moving trains have been subjected since operations were resumed under protection, the railroads are doing a fairly normal amount of trame. At least they are doing as much as they can probably accomplish with the many men green to the yards and not of the greatest experience. even when judged by the class usually em

In the military situation there is not likely to be any material change before Wednesday. for, in spite of the talk about sending troops away, there seems to be plenty of picket duty o be performed in protecting the exposed points on the more than 600 miles of the racks within the city limits, to say nothing of he coal treatle of the Lobigh and Lackawanna in Cheektowaga, two or three miles beyond he eastern limits.

The aggregate strength of the commands as shown by the usual morning reports to-day is 6,882 men. The gathering of so large part of the State's forces at this point has called forth suggestions that a review of the men as a whole would be of value before they are sent home. While this would probably be as pleasing to Adjt.-Gen. Porter as to any one, the exigencies of the case will hardly permit. He says frankly that he would like to arrange such a parade for its moral effect; for. while the figures convey a certain idea of the force, the distribution of the organizations is such that they are actually lost in the vast expanse of territory gridironed with tracks.

The homeward move of the troops may be expected as soon as the conference of the labor leaders now on the tapis is concluded, unless it should happen that a general strike is ordered. Such a conclusion seems illogical, however, from the very character of the leaders who are expected to consider the interests of the men. Grand Master Sweeney of the switchmen will not think it a pleasantthing to order switchmen out at other points with-out he is sure of the support of the other organizations. Grand Master Sargent has nothing to say in any shape that will foreshadow the probable action of the firemen.

Beyond a complimentary expression of confidence in Grand Master Sweeney, he seems to

Beyond a complimentary expression of confidence in Grand Master Sweeney, he seems to give the latter little encouragement of ultimate help. Even should Sargent and Sweeney act together, it is safe to assume that Chief Arthur of the engineers and Grand Master Clark of the conductors will both be against action that will involve their men.

Hence, if the conference consists of five members and a majority vote is to rule, it is lossible that the attitude of Grand Master S. E. Wilkinson of the trainmen may be the deciding factor. It is thought, however, that his natural position will be on the side of the engineers and conductors.

Mr. Webb of the Central was seen at the station this afternoon just as he was about to board a train for New York. He has performed his mission to liuffale, and goos away with the feeling that the strike is ended, so far as the Central is concerned at any rate.

Everything is satisfactory with us," he said, smiling. Our trains are running on time, and no trouble is expected. As to the switchmen we have now, they are good men; many of them are experienced already. It's all right now."

General consternation was thrown into the switchman's camp to-night by the arrest of Joseph Heimerle, the Recording Secretary and Trensurer of Buffale Lodge, No. 39, of the Switchmen's Mutual Ald Association. Helmerle is looked upon as one got the most powerful men in the organization, and so far during the strike he has acted as a leader of the men, when Grand Master Sweeney and Master Moriarty were busy arranging for conferences with the railroads and State Board of Arbitration and looking after the hundred and oud things that demanded their attention. Heimerle is called the orator of the organization. To-night he slept ou a hard plank in all. He saccused by the railroads of assaulting their green hands, of threatening them with violence if they did not join the union forces, and with interfering with the running of their passenger and freight trains.

The Lehigh Valley road complained to Superintendent o

Hallroads are in doubt yet which charge to presecute.

Heimerie told a reporter that he was innocent of any wrong using and professed to have assisted the strikers in conducting a penceful campaign. But when he was asked to explain why he carries a loaded revolver, he refused to talk any further. He says he did not have a hand in wrecking trains, but the police consider him dangerous.

A Prospect that the Switchmen of Four BUFFALO, Aug. 22,-There is a meeting of

o strikers an

ailroad men in one of the

The prevailing impression among railroad nen is that, as a result of this meeting, the Lackawanna, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh, the Michigan Southern, and the Grand Trunk switchmen will go out to-night. At 11 o'clock they were still at work.

GRAND MASTER SARG. N.C. ARRIVES. He Says the Firemen Will Not Go Unless the Other Organizations Do.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.-The arrival in Buffalo today of Grand Master Frank P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen Fevived the dving hopes of the beaten strikers. It also set wagging again the tongues of the rumor mongers who have, ever since the switchmen inaugurated their strike, ten days ago, been predicting that the strike would become general, and that other organizations of railroad employees would strike in sympathy and would tie up the railroad business of the nation. Grand Master Switchman Sweeney, who has been the cause of all the trouble here, and who has also been chiefly responsible for the continuance of the rumor areau, has been hopping around all day like a ben with its head off. He had an air of mysery and a satisfied smile with him all the time. He has flitted back and forth between his own hotel and the hotel at which Mr. Sargent has been stopping, and he has had numerous conferences with the master fireman, after each of which his smiling face became a bit less smiling. Whether or not it was something that the Grand Master Fireman had said to him that made him less joyful he could not say. Neither would Mr. Sargeant.

Mr. Sargent came in on an early morning rain. He has been sick for a long time, and he looked like a sick man. Sweeney took up the most of his time during the day, and the newspaper men got very little chance to talk to him until late to-night. He was at the croezel House when THE SUN reporter saw

"Did you come in response to a request from Grand Master Sweeney or from one of your local organizations?" the reporter asked. "I came in answer to a message from Mr. Sweeney, which reached me at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, requesting me to come here at once and meet himself and the chief executive of the other railroad organizations in

"What position will you take if requested to order a strike of the firemen?" "If I order a strike of the firemen," said the Grand Muster slowly and emphatically, "it will be in conjunction with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and the Order of Railway Celegraphers.

conference." was the answer.

Then there will not be an isolated strike of the firemen? 'No. sir. You can deny that the firemen are into this strike, except as part of a column

composed of the other railway organizations. I do not say that they will not strike, but the impression that they are to be forced to the front in this matter is absolutely incorrect." "Would it be possible for the local organiza-tions to order a strike of the firemen in this city, or upon one or more of the roads where trouble exists, without your sanction?"

"It would not. We have a clause in our constitution fixing a penalty of expulsion in the case of a strike without authority." Then you wish to be quoted as saying that

If a strike of the firemen occurs it must of neesity be general?

"Is a statement recently made by railroad officials that it would require several days to bring about a strike of the firemen correct?" "It is not. We have proceedings in such cases that are honorable to our employers. and which give them an opportunity to adjust any difficulty that may exist. There is no un-necessary red tape in the matter, and if we have occasion to strike it could be done legally within forty-sight hours."

have occasion to strike it could be done legally within forty-eight hours."

"Do any difficulties exist?"

"I know of none so far as the firemen are immediately concerned. At least, none have been placed in my hands."

"Is there any precedent since the birth of your organization where the firemen have struck out of sympathy?"

"We have not yet as an organization struck out of sympathy for any other organization that has a strike on its hands. We have, towever, been in a position to assist kindred organizations in securing the recognition of their rights and the adjustment of differences before a strike was ordered."

"Have you any intimation as to the time and place of holding the conference to which you have been called."

Mr. Sargont could not say exactly who would

place of holding the conference to which you have been called?

Mr. Sargent could not say exactly who would take part in the deliberations, but intimated that it would be Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grand Master S. E. Wilkinson of the trainmen of Galesburg, Iowa; Grand Master E. E. Clark of the conductors of Cedar Rapids, Is.; Grand Master Sweeney of the switchmen, and himself.

"Can you forecast the matters to be considered at the conference?" continued the re-

"Can you forecast the matters to be considered at the conference?" continued the reporter.

"I have not been official? informed of the situation here, and can only form opinions on the hypothesis that the conditions stated in the newspapers actually exist. If such is the case, we must consider carefully whether or not the companies, should they defeat the switchmen in this struggle, single out our organizations one after another for annihilation, and virtually attempt to destroy organized labor. In the event of such a contention we might conclude that now is the time to join hands and make a fight against capital for the recognition of organized labor and for our own existence. If this is the case a general strike may follow. But as I said before, I have not come here to order a strike of the firemon without the other organizations join forces."

"Is the federation of railway organizations dissolved?"

"You have met Mr. Sweeney?" was asked.

I have, said Mr. Sargont.

"And you gave to him your ultimatum as communicated to the Irrass Association this morning, in effect that you will not call out the firemen except they are joined by the other labor organizations aliled in railway work?"

"That is the situation, and I told Mr. Sweeney exactly that. What I mean to say," added Mr. Sargent. "Is that there is no use of sending out our men to be gobbled up. If this strike, now in effect here, is of the importance to render necessary the combined action of labor organizations the firemen's order is ready to do its part, but I never will consent to the calling out of the firemen alone."

"Having reached this conclusion yourself, and having stated it as an ultimatum to Mr. Sweeney, is not your mission here concluded."

"No str. not yet concluded. Mr. Sweeney has invited me here to a conforence with him-

Sweeney, is not your mission here concluded?"
No sir, not yet concluded. Mr. Sweeney has invited me here to a conference with himself and the executive officers of the railway labor unions. I understand Mr. Wilkinson will be here to-merrow, and the others, I should judge, will follow within a day after. Mr. Sweeney will then place before these officers the situation with which he is here surrounded, and a determination will be jointly reached as to whether organized railway labor shall make this an occasion for united effort. Until this decision is reached my mission here is not ended.

"Have you a copy of the constitution of your organization with you?" asked the reporter.

I have," said the Grand Master, smilingly, "I have," said the Grand ansier, eminicipand he walked to his trunk and got it out.

Mr. Sargent turned to Rule 213, as if he know what was coming next. That section reads as follows:

Any member or members inciting a strike or participating therein, except as provided for in the laws of the protective department, shall, upon conviction thereof, he expelled from the organization.

"If the firemen have no grievances of any kind." asked the reporter, "and you should go before the conference and ask them to strike, would you not be liable to expulsion under that section of the constitution?"

"I haven't said that I was going to do any such thing. I have not said that I was going to advise a strike, or that I was going to do anything other than to oppose a strike," was the reply.

"You are absolutely certain that the fire-

when they were ordered here and during all the days and nights of the week past, but we need them no longer-at least, not so many of them. From all that I can see and learn, the backbone of this trouble is broken. I intend to confer with Gen. Porter this afternoon, and Mayor Bishop has promised to accompany me. I shall urge that some of the troops be permitted to return to their homes. The Separate Company from Hornellsville was called out not by me or the Governor, but by Judge

Mayor Bishop entertained a different opin-ion. He said: "We need the troops, and I think that they should be retained here for the present at least. I shall not approve of any action being taken toward withdrawing

the present at least. I shall not approve of any action being taken toward withdrawing the troops."

The conference was held this afternoon and developed nothing of importance. Gen. Forter said afterward:

"I do not think the time is yet ripe for withdrawing the troops, but I do think we have seen the end of the strike trouble. I have pretty good reason to believe that the other orders of railroad men will not go out, and that we can soon break camp, but certainly not at present. When I think we can safely leave Buffalo i shall take it upon myself. If not otherwise ordered to tell the boys to get on the cars and go home. I much enjoyed my visil with the Mayor and Sheriff."

There will probably be a parade of the troops here before they are disbanded. The suggestion was made to Gen. Forter, who approved of the idea and promised to see what could be done about it. The General was asked how he regarded the mobilization of New York's troops, as compared with that of Pennsylvania at Homestead. "Our mobilization was the best in the history of the United States. Pennsylvania may not admit it, but nevertheless it is true."

Sergeant Gray of the Forty-fifth Separate Company of Cortiand has disappeared. He has has not been seen since last night, and at headquarters it is believed that he has deserted.

The Courier says that Company H of the

headquarters it is believed that he has deserted.

The Courier says that Company H of the Seventy-fourth Regiment is indignant at the treatment which they say Frivate Jackson received yesterday at the hands of Gen. McGrath. According to the men's story, Gen. McGrath visited the various eamps in the morning, and on the train back to headquarters he sent an orderly to have him vacate for him a seat in the car which Jackson was occupying, and which was in front of the General. The orderly, who was in the uniform of a private, without stating his authority, ordered Jackson to "Get out of that seat." Jackson replied, "I won't do it. Au are not an officer, and I am as much entitled to his seat as you are." Thereupon, it is said, Gen. McGrath leaned forward, seized Jackson, and after handling him pretty roughly, landed him is the alsle. Jackson was then placed under arrest, and is now in the guard house. Jackson's comrades think he has been subjected to

ALL QUIET AT WAVERLY.

Trains Moving Slowly Under the Protection of the Militia. BINGHAMTON, Aug. 22.-Everything is quie at Waverly and Sayre, Pa. The military is still guarding the property of the railroad company. Trains are made up as fast as the limited resources permit, which at the best is slow work. The saloons have been closed by Sheriff Geer and sobriety provails. Occasion ally careless militiamen wander beyond the lines to be hooted and stoned by the crowds who sympathize with the strikers. Outbound trains are accompanied by guards of soldiers to the first station. The guns of the Sixth Raftery rest upon a plateau, and are so trained that the yards can be swept with lead at a moment's notice. The yards are patrolled by the nion of the Separate Companies. The few non-union laborers are, therefore, well protected.

non-union laborers are, therefore, well protected.

The strikers are remaining quiet in the hopes that the soldiers will be withdrawn. They promise then to make trouble. The soldiers report that the citizens exhibit much feeling against the militia, and that Charles Shipman the village President has shown them many discourtesies. It is generally believed that the backbone of the strike is broken, but trouble is anticipated in the event of military relaxation. They county is already complaining bitterly of the expense incurred by Sheriff Geer.

CONFERENCE OF TELEGRAPHERS.

Possibility of a Strike on the Delaware,

Lackswanns and Western. ELMIRA, Aug. 22.—The conference of mem-bers of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood in Buffalo on Sunday was the direct outgrowth of trouble among the operators in this city Within a month five Brotherhood operators in Elmira have been discharged by order of Manager Halstead. They were all old employees, and contend that they were discharged because of their membership in the Brotherhoed and for the part a number of men here took in forming a local branch of the union, all now belonging to the Buffalo lodge. Some months ago Manager Halstead requested them to withdraw from the Brotherhood, and many did so, but of late have rejoined. The men say the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western started to make a determined move before the order got any stronger. The local men are jubilant that their cases have been taken up by the supreme order, and say that unless the conference to be held at Scranton with Mr. Halstead te-morrow is entirely satisfactory there will certainly be a strike of telegraph operators all along the lime from Scranton to Buffalo. Elmira have been discharged by order of Man

Anticipating a Strike of Telegraphers.

Buffalo, Aug. 22.-Owing to rumors of coming strike among the railroad telegraphers and fears that the wires might be cut, the sig-nal corps was busy getting into practice this afternoon at the headquarters of the Seventy-

first.

Nearly 700 men are comfortably lodged there in freight ears, so surrounded by tracks and ears that no one would suspect their presence. The officers, among them Jay Gould's son, Capt. Edwin Gould, sleep on the floor of the third story of the Eric flour station, near Bailoy avenue.

He Answers the Criticisms on His Sending WATERTOWN, N. Y. Aug. 22.-In an Interview

GOV. FLOWER ON THE STRIKE.

with a reporter, previous to his departure for Albany to-day, Gov. Flower said, in reference to the criticisms that have been made on his action in sending so many troops to the scene of the strike: "Have you a brother among the militin at

Buffalo? If you have you well know how to answer the criticisms. The militia of the State of New York is composed of active, intelligent young men, coming from prosperous

maked the reportor, "and you should go before the conference and ask them to strike, would you not be liable to expulsion under that section of the constitution." It was going to do any such thing. I have not each that was going to disn't should you expect that section of the constitution." It was going to do any such thing. I have not each that was going to disn't should you have not be said. It was going to do any thing other than to oppose a strike. "As the propose of the state in preparation to the propose of the state in the preparation to the propose of the state of the pro

or pursuant to the or the Mayor of any of peace, resistance on aid of the ere

The money for the in National Guard authorist by its officers, will be comptreller, who ad by the county of will have to borrow by days at least, as partion upon which to neet these large have to be met by the s will afterward be reimbe Eric. To do this the Sta Erie. To do this the State will have to berrow money for a period of thirty days at least, as there is no fund or appropriation unon which the Comptroller can draw to need these large and unexpected expense; comptroller Campbell has about \$50,000 jet of the old annual appropriation of 1801, which is subject to the draft of the Adjutant-General for National Guard expenses. The General Appropriation of \$400.00 for the National Guard local provides, as did that of 1891, for an appropriation of \$400.00 for the National Guard, but this is not available till Oct. I, 1892. Hence the Comptroller will probably horrow enough to meet present expenses and repay it on Oct. I out of this year's appropriation. This will cave a deficiency in the appropriation intended for the regular peace expenses of the Guard, and this the Legislature will be expected to make good by an extra appropriation next winter.

Legislature will be expected to make good by an extra appropriation next winter. Superintendent Harrington of this division of the Central Hudson says he has not a freight car detained in either the West Albany yards or those at Last Albany because of the trouble at Buffalis. All freight is moving freely and and quickly. LUFFALO'S EAST SIDE.

Where the Plot to Burn the Lebigh Conl Trestle Was Overheard by an Calelal. CAMP BUSH, BUFFALO, Aug. 22.-More that half of Buffalo's population of 275,000 people live on what is known as the east side. district extends from Main street. Buffalo's principal business artery on the west, to Cheektowaga on the east, and from Lake Erie and the Buffalo River on the south, to Williamsville, which marks the city's northern boundary line. Hero it is that the working people of Buffalo live, many of them as isolated from Buffalo proper, which is as distinct from the cast side as Harlem is from New York proper, as though it were hundred of miles away. Here it is, too, that most of the strikers have their homes. All European nationalities known to the Beard of Immigration, except the Italians, who inhabit the lower west side. may be found here.
There are Russians, Germans, Dutch, Scan-

dinavians, French, English, and Poles, the lat Natural route across the Continent-"America's Greatest Railroad "-the New York Central, -44s.

unjust treatment. It is said that affidavits are being taken to prove the facts as stated here find employment in the many factories, breweries, iron works, railroad shops, and on the railroads, whose hundreds of employees are. for the most part drawn from the east side. Broadway is the principal street of the east side. Here one finds the business centre of

There are four kinds of business places on the east side-markets, real estate offices, factories, and saloons. The markets are of the same species as the village store in every small town. One may buy there not only all kinds of meats, vegetables, and many of the commoner drugs and patent medicines, but also clothing, bardware, fuel, and rations.

The real estate offices are unique. They do the most profitable business of any real estate offices in the country, because they seldem give deeds to the buyers of land. Their customers are drawn for the most part from the Poles, or Polaks, as they are called here, who are too ignorant to know when they are being cheated and too fearful of any legal transac-tions to seek redress when they have paid out their hard-earned money for land to which the real estato dealers who sell them have no title. Their dread of the law is not without founda-tion, for what money is left to them after their real estate transactions is quickly appropriited by their lawyers if they are foolish enough to consult any. Consequently the real estate dealers get rich soon. One Polak who started in this business five years ago is now said

to be worth \$5,000,000. His enjoyment of this fortuno is somewhat mitigated by the fact that every time he goes on the streethe is likely to be shot, staibled, or clubbed by some of his unfortunate fellow countrymen when he has defrauded.

Tom the lawyer and land sharks steal from the beauty of the lawyer and land sharks steal from the has the country one within receip not exceed the country one within receip not exceed the country of the lawyer and the stead from the country one within receip not exceed the country of the co

than in any other city of the United States, and that most of this vast extent of track lies on the east side. The perishable property in this part of the city endangered by the present strike, including what may be destroyed by life, is estimated at \$15,000,000.

To the railroads the east side owes its rapid extension of late years. Where five years ago the tracks ran through open fields or swamps, there are now lines of houses, owned or occupied by employees of the railroads. This is whore the great danger to the railroad property lies. This is why it is necessary for a military guard of such proportions as is now in this city. Living as they do almost upon the railroads property, the strikers are able to collect a large mob in an incredibly short space of time. Moreover, the opportunities for setting fire to cars, breaking trains, and assaulting trainmen are many. The strikers know the district theoroughly. They can in many places climb over their back fences into the freight yards, where at night if is an easy matter for two or three men to keep concealed while going about among the cars. This is the reason why it is so difficult to eatch the men who have been assaulting switchmen, starting lires in the freight yards, throwing switches, uncoupling cars, and patting obstacles on the tracks.

"If every soldier in this State were brought to East Buffalo," said a railroad man here last week, "there would still not be enough to guard the tracks and yards theroughly."

Another safeguard to lawbreakers is the thick vapor which arises at night from the hoisesome swamps and pools abounding on all sides, concealing effectually all objects for three or four feet above the ground. The nauscous odor of this mist is indescribable. Combined with there are a number in this vicinity, and the city garbage erematory. After breathing the air at Camp loush, which here in the stockyards, the soap-boiling factories, of which there are a number in this vicinity, and the effects of the poisonous mists, and the sick list is daily in

THERE WILL BE NO STRIKE HERE Freight Reing Handled as Usual, and No Indication of a Sympathetic Movement.

General Manager Walter of the Eric Bailroad ompany made his first appearance in his office at 21 Cortlandt street yesterday since the strike began in Buffalo. During the interval he has been living at the main freight yard in Jersey City, transacting his business and taking his meals in the office at the depot and sleeping in one of the cars at night. Mr. Walter was seen in his Cortlandt street office yesterday afternoon by a Sun reporter. Ho looked like a man who had been camping out in war times, but was in good spirits. "The fact of your seeing mo here," he said, "shows pretty plainly that I am not appre-

hensive of any further trouble. I did not leav the yard until I felt assured in my own mind that the strike would not reach here. I am glad to get back to New York again. Asked how he thought the strike was going to end in Buffale, he said: "I believe it will simply fizzle out. Every kind of freight is being taken at the yards here, perishable or otherwise, and is being sent via Waverley or

otherwise, and is being sent via Waverley or any route. The trouble was not exactly at Waverley, but at Sayre, a place about a mile from Waverley. It is over now, however, "Then you think the strikers will yield?" "I hardly think so. They will, I believe, keep up the flight until it dies a natural death. Some of the strikers will get work in other places in the neighborhood; others will go to different parts of the country for work when they are tired of idicases. There is no possibility of their winning the flight."

The appearance of the Jersey City yards yesterday showed plainly that the strike a

Bullalo has proved a failure. The orders forbidding the receipt of perishable goods for
polats west and north via Waverly have been
reseinded, and every kind of freight was being
freely handled. As to the incoming freight,
no one seemed to care whether it was loaded
by non-union men or not.

In the Eric yard over 500 cars of different
kinds of merchandise were handled yesterday. In this yard, as in the others, there are
a number of switchmen who are affiliated
with the Brotherbood of Trainmen, which is
generally opposed to strikes. A member of
this order said yesterday:

"If the trainmen should go out it would
cause one of the biggest strikes ever known
in the history of the country. It would bring
out the Brotherbood of Railway Firemen, the
Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, the Order
of Railway Telegraphers, and the Brotherhood of Locometive Engineers. As many
knights of Labor are among the membership
of these organizations it would bring out the
Knights, and every railroad in the United
States would be tied up. No one here wants
such a state of things. The Buffalo strike is
too small to justify it."

"Besides, he continued, "the trainmen's
organization, like the engineers, is opposed
to strikes. They believe in the upholding of
cordinal relations between the men and the
companies, and a strike would be the last resort. On the other hand, the members of the
Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association are only
too ready to strike, and rush into strikes without counting the cost."

"Supposing the strike extended here and
the men were ordered out, would the trainmen go out?" he was asked.

"No." he said emphantically, "they would
not. We don't take any stock in sympathetic
strikes, and are not to be caught by sentimental chaff. Unless we had a grievance of
our own we would not go out, and we have
none."

William Kelly, a switchman in the Eric yard,
Milliam Kelly, a switchman in the Ere yard,

mental chaff. Unless we had a grievance of our own we would not go out, and we have none."

William Kelly, a switchman in the Eric yard, said: "Not a man would strike here as long as Al Marvin is yardmaster. We could not show the slightest pretext for going out."

Yardmaster Marvin said that all kinds of freight was being handled without protest. He would undertake to bet a good round sum that there would be no strike.

Master Switchman Sweeney of Lodge No. 115 of the Switchman Sweeney of Lodge No. 115 of the Switchman Sweeney of Lodge No. 115 of the Switchman Sweeney in Lodge No. 115 of the Switchman Sweeney in Lodge No. 115 of the Switchman Sweeney of Lodge No. 115 of the Switchman Sweeney in Lodge No. 115 of the Switchman Sweeney in Lodge No. 115 of the Switchman Sweeney in Lodge No. 115 of the Switchman Sweeney of the New York Central said he believed that the trains were running as usual and the preight was being freely handled.

General Manager Toucev of the New York Central said he believed that that the trains were running as iandled.
General Manager Toucev of the New York
Jentral said he believed that all the trouble

THREE GUARDSMEN BEATEN. Attacked by Toughs in Wechawken While

Central said he was at an end.

Walting for a Train to Buffalo. Three stragglers from the Thirteenth Reginent of Brooklyn went over to Weehawken yesterday afternoon to take the train for Buffalo. They were out of town when their regi-ment was ordered to Buffalo. They were in uniform and carried their guns. There was a crowd of men around the West Shore freight yards, and the guardsmen went up on the hil to wait for their train. They stacked their arms and went to sleep without posting a senti nel. Somehow or other a rumor got about in the freight yard that the three militiamen had been stationed on the hill to spy on the switchmen. Half a dozen lonfers heard it, and they made straight for the hilltop. Before the Thirteenth men were fully awake their guns had been captured. Then the attacking party struck one of them in the face with his own gun, cutting a gash under his eye. The soldiers were mere boys and were no match for their assailants. After a while their guns were returned to them, and they started for Buffalo

last night. The men who attacked them are said to have no connection with the railroad.

The Superintendent Gets Rendy for Trouble

Superintendent Byrnes issued an order at 3 clock yesterday morning to hold one-half of orders. Later in the morning it was said that the order had been issued because the Superintendent had an idea that there might be a strike at this end. In the afternoon captains came to Police Headquarters. They received in-structions from the Superintendent, but it was said that they referred merely to the details of desk management at the station houses. It

deek management at the station houses. It became known that on Sunday night the Superintendent visited fifteen of the thirty-six station houses in the city. He gave orders as to what to do in case of a strike, it is said. His call was unexpected, and troubled many of the sergeants on duty, for, it is said, he discovered some breaches of discipline.

Superintendent Hyrnes said, in the afternoon, that he had ordered the reserves on duty in all up-town precincts to be held in readiness in case of strike trouble at this end of the line. A number of policemen are also held

the line. A number of policemen are also held in reserve at the other precincts in the city.

TO UNITE ALL TELEGRAPHERS. A Call Issued for a Convention to be Held

The leaders of the Order of Commercial Telegraphers, whose aims and objects were described in Sunday's Sun, have issued a call for a Convention to be held in Kansas City on Sept. 2, for the purpose of forming a national organization. The railroad telegraphers say that they have 20,000 members, and the commercial telegraphers are anxious to unite with

them, thus forming one great body. Tom O'Reilly, who was the leader in the telegraphers' strike of 1883, and was then Grand Chief Telegrapher, is at present in this city, and has been conferring with the leaders regarding the best means of furthering the interests of the new organization. He was seen in the office of the Electric Age, the official organ of the telegraphers, yesterday. Speak-ing of the formation of the national organiza-tion, he said:

organ of the telegraphers, yesterday. Speaking of the tormation of the national organization, he said:

"The interests of the commercial telegraphers cannot with safety he left to the whims of the Nestern Union cornection, which has bursued such a policy of stealthy reductions during the past six years that now the average salary is essitan \$55 a month. To earn enough to live desently operators have to work overtime. This is done, or course, at the cost of health, comfort, and pleasure. A man doing this has to sacrifice his whole independence.

"In order to make the profession the convenience it ought to be to business men generally it is only right that a fair remaneration should be paid to efficient operators. I consider that no good operator should be paid to efficient operators. I consider that no good operator should be paid less than \$100 a month, and as the work is exhausting because it is both mechanical and mental, eight hours a day is long enough for any operator to work. Beyond this joint the strain is so great that an operator cannot do his tost work. It must also be taken into consideration that in order to be an expert telegrapher a man must have a wide though not necessarily profound range of information. He must be conversant with the usual slock quotations, the prices of coal, non, wheat home and foreign political events sporting affairs, and the large range of subjects in which men of the world nor interested.

When asked if the organization is not to intimidate. It is to strengthen our his inessists a profession—to carn the respect of our employers by presenting a solid organized front. Our aspirations are for a better condition of things, for wages that will enable us to do something more than merely event.

Local unions of the Commercial Telegraphers have been organized in twenty-soven eities and towns, and ammediately after the Katisas City Convention six organizer front.

ity Convention six organizers will be placed at the field. Mr. O'fleilly will leave for kansas ity at the end of this week to attend the Constitution. A secret meeting of the New York operators will be held in this city on Friday. Several important matters suggested by the call to the Convention in Kansas City will be discussed.

Reading Officials Pleased with the Situation. WILKESBARRE, Aug. 22.-The Reading Railroad officials are much pleased with the situation of affairs here to-day. More through freight from the north and west passed over he read than on any day for a week past. All the sidings between Mauch Chunk, Pa. and Waverly, N. Y., have been pretty well cleared. The officers are taking things easier. For

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung is Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castorie Morses, Carringes, &c.

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REPAIRING DONE IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW SHOP-WORN TOP BUGGIES, \$50 and up.

several days past they have remained on duty day and night, not knowing what moment trains would be abandoned on the road. Now, however, they feel confident that the men will not see they

not go out.

It is learned to-night from a member of the It is learned to-night from a member of the Switchmen's Union that internal dissensions now exist in that order. The chief cause of complaint is the poor manner in which the strike at Buffalo has been managed. The switchmen here hold that all of the brother-hoods of railroad men should have been called out, which would have made the tic-up complete and forced the railroads to terms. The switchmen between Mauch Chunk and Coxton, Pa., will sever their connection with the union at the next meeting. They say that membership gives them no advantage, as they are beaten every time. They are very bitter against the engineers, who, they claim, care for nobody but themselves, and will not lend a helping hand in need.

WILL MAKE IT A FREE SHOP.

Wichert Says His Shormakers Spent Their Time Londing and Rolling Cigarettes. Thirty non-union men took the places of ome of the strikers in Joseph Wichert's shoe factory in Boerum street, Williamsburgh, yesterday. It is the intention of Wichert to make

his factory a free shop, and to-day sixty more men from a shoe factory in the interior of the State will be engaged. To a Sun reporter W1chort yesterday said:
"The hand turners to the number of 150 who are on strike had no reason to complain

who are on strike had no reason to complain about the wages they were earning. Their statement that they can only make from \$5 to \$7 a week is ridiculous. If a hand turner comes to work at 70 clock in the morning and works ten hours a day he can make from \$15 to \$20 a week. But it some of them, like the strikers, who are mostly Poles and Hungarians, go to work at 10 clock in the morning and then begin to roll cigarettes and smoke them and loat a good part of the day, they can't expect to earn as much money as the more industrious ones.

"There are now 400 men out, and many of them would not have stopped work but for their unions. All the other employees but the hand turners were satisfied with the wages they were getting. The scale that the strikers submitted to me was an increase of about 12 per cent, on what they were receiving on piece work. I positively refused to accede to it, and it is now my intention to make my factory a free shop. The wages of my employees have never been cut down, but always increased."

Two policemen were on guard near the factory y exterday. Several of the new hands, when they went to work yesterday morning, were followed by the strikers, but no violence was attempted.

CONTRACTOR DOWNEY SUBMITS.

He Agrees to Allow Walking Delegates to

Inspect His Bulldings. William Ivory, John Tasker, and James J. Daly of the Board of Walking Delegates called yesterday on Contractor John Downey, at Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, to ask why he would not allow walking delegates to go through buildings for which he has a contract. Notices had been posted at the Waldorf and New Netherlands hotels to that effect. The walking delegates said that if the notices were not taken down there would be a general strike on the buildings, which would bring out about 1.500 men.

The delegates reported at a meeting of the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday that Mr. Downey said he did not wish to antagonize labor. The delegates were to be allowed to go through the buildings as walking delegates.

SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS,

The Democratic County Committee of Pitte

burgh Prepares a Platform. PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22.-The Homostead strike caused the Democratic County Committee tonight to draft a platform and resolutions intended for congressional and legislative con-ventions. In it is the following:

"Resolved. That we sympathize with organzed labor in its present struggle for recognition, and favor the enactment of laws tion, and favor the enactment of laws under which labor may organize and be incorporated; that we deprecate any resort to violence and demand a strict compilance with the law; that we express our confidence in the power of the State of Pennsylvania, through its constituted authorities, to enforce the law, preserve the peace, and protect the property of its citizens, and that the use of any band of armed mercenaries, non-residents of the commonwealth, whether known as Pinkertons or by some other title, is an unwarranted assumption of power and should be made impossible by law; that we favor the repeal of all laws that give to corporations, organized capital or any class of citizens rights or privileges which are not available to the masses of the people.

Strikes in Brewerles.

Thoy, Aug. 22.—The brewers employed in three brewerses in this city struck at noon tofirree breweries in this city struck at noon today because the drivers on the delivery
wagons refused to organize. The strike was
ordered by the National Union and the Central
Labor Council.

Albany, Aug. 22.—A small strike occurred
here in the brewery operated by Granger &
Story. The strike was insignificant, since
only eight men were concerned, but the principle involved makes it worthy of note. The
firm had signed a K. of L. contract to employ
only members of the order, and the privilege
was given them to discharge any man "for
cause," provided another Knight was hired to
take his place. A week or two any they discharged one Morrissey for cause. Another
Knight was hired in his place, but Morrissey's
friends continued to labor for his reinstatement, and to-day secured an order for a strike
from the circle of Knights to which he belonged.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. M.-1:00, 173 Lincoln avenue, J. Kiein, damage \$50; 5.00, 353 West Sixteenth street, damage \$250. M. H. J.O., 300 Pelancey street, damage slight; 1:20,
 J. SHA Third avenue, damage \$100; \$150, 50 South street.
 J. J. SHA Third avenue, damage \$100; \$150, 50 South street.
 J. Johns damage \$200; 5:16, 301 Broome street.
 Benjamin Barrett, damage triding; 7:30, 125
 Warren Street, F. B. Boebmeke, damage \$10; 8:30, 188
 Stanton street, damage triding.

3. H. Smith, proprietor of the Hanry Vandeville Company, was in town restorday. He is a great admirer of John L. Sullivan, and he says that he is so certain that John will bent Corbett that he is spengared toward \$1,000 against \$860. He further states that he will wager like odds that Dixon will bent Skelly. Smith size as it that the would cack Frank Hill, better known as Muldon's "Pickanthny," arainst Danny McBride for from \$100 to 1580 a side. He prefers to have the contest take place telore the Coney Island Athletic Club.

